

INVENTORY SHEET

Company: Conoco

Project: Cerrillos

Information Listing:

| | |
|--------|--------|
| DDH-1 | DDH-16 |
| DDH-2 | DDH-17 |
| DDH-3 | DDH-18 |
| DDH-4 | DDH-19 |
| DDH-5 | DDH-20 |
| DDH-6 | DDH-21 |
| DDH-7 | DDH-22 |
| DDH-8 | DDH-23 |
| DDH-9 | DDH-24 |
| DDH-10 | DDH-25 |
| DDH-11 | DDH-26 |
| DDH-12 | DDH-27 |
| DDH-13 | DDH-28 |
| DDH-14 | DDH-29 |
| DDH-15 | DDH-30 |

| Hole | Assays | Geologic Log | Final Drill Hole Summary | Number of Copies |
|--------|--------|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| DDH-1 | * | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-2 | | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-3 | | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-4 | | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-5 | | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-6 | | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-7 | | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-8 | | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-9 | | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-10 | | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-11 | | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-12 | * | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-13 | | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-14 | | | * | 1 |
| DDH-15 | | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-16 | | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-17 | | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-18 | | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-19 | | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-20 | | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-21 | | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-22 | * | * | * | 1 |

CONOCO

Project: Cerrillos

LISTING OF CORE

| Hole Number | Total Depth | Cored Interval | Missing Interval(s) | Total Number of Boxes |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| ✓ 1S Cores | - | 80-2032' | 205-210' 415-418' 616-620' 822-827' 1003-1005' | 6 |
| ✓ 2 Cores | - | 1-400' | * | 2 |
| ✓ 3 Cores | - | 1-781' | * | 4 |
| ✓ 5 Cores | - | 11-413' | 235-240' | 2 |
| 6G | - | 65-734' | 236-239' 390-395' 545-548' 705-710' | 5 |
| 7G | 763' | 8-763' | 405-410' 620-625' | 4 |
| 8G | 330' | 70-330' | 215-220' | 2 |
| ✓ 9 Cores | 1491' | 80-1491' | 221-310' | 7 |
| 10S | - | 8-317' | 175-179' | 2 |
| 12S | - | 0-862 | 190-195' 380-385' 565-570' | 5 |

LISTING OF CORE
(cont.)

| Hole Number | Total Depth | Cored Interval | Missing Interval(s) | Total Number of Boxes |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 12S(cont) | - | | 740-745' | |
| 15C | - | 33-369' | 247-252' | 2 |
| ✓ 16 Cores | 1012' | 48-1012' | * | 5 |
| ✓ 18 Cores | - | 30-942' | 285-290' | 4 |
| ✓ 19C Cores | - | 67-470' | * | 2 |
| 20 | - | 7-1040' | 357-360' | 4 |
| | | | 568-573' | |
| | | | 715-720' | |
| | | | 906-916' | |
| 21C | - | 6-301' | 228-229' | 2 |
| 22S | - | 6-1806' | 185-188' | 10 |
| | | | 355-358' | |
| | | | 556-575' | |
| | | | 780-785' | |
| | | | 1137-1142' | |
| | | | 1342-1344' | |
| | | | 1546-1551' | |
| | | | 1715-1720' | |

LISTING OF CORE
(cont.)

| Hole Number | Total Depth | Cored Interval | Missing Interval(s) | Total Number |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|--|-----------------|
| 23S | - | 0-607' | 207-212' 405-410' 575-580' | 4 |
| 24S | - | 9-566' | 155-160' 340-350' | 3 |
| 25S | - | 10-432' | 165-170' 380-385' | 3 |
| 26S | 561' | 15-561' | * | 3 |
| 27G | 1435' | 10-1435' | 147-149' 347-352' | 8 |
| 28C | 1856' | 5-1856' | 366-375' 675-685' | 5 |
| 29C | - | 60-3714' | 220-225' 390-395' 550-555' 2075-2080' | 11 |
| ✓ 30 Cores | 2032' | 80-2032' | 345-351' 627-633' 878-886' 1125-1128' | 12 |

| Hole | Assays | Geologic Log | Final Drill Hole Summary | Number of Copies |
|--------|--------|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| DDH-23 | * | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-24 | * | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-25 | * | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-26 | * | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-27 | * | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-28 | * | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-29 | * | * | * | 1 |
| DDH-30 | | * | | 1 |

Other Information:

1. "Geology of Northern Cerrillos Hills" Map, Sante Fe County, New Mexico.
2. Abbreviations & Conventions Sheet
3. Drillhole Computer Log Procedural Explanations
4. Conventions used in Computer Logging
5. Coordinates of Drill Holes and Elevations

LISTING OF CORE
(cont.)

| <u>Hole Number</u> | <u>Missing Interval(s)</u> |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 30 | 1335-1341' |
| | 1555-1559' |
| | 1776-1781' |
| | 1988-1995' |
| | 2188-2192' |
| | 2396-2402' |

- Note:
1. The(-)'s in the Total Depth column mean there were no total depth's given for that particular hole.
 2. The samples for this project are not continuous over the entire length of the hole. They are composite samples of different lithologies over the length of the hole. Each sample (1 to 4" long) is marked at the depth that it was taken.

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY

TRANSMITTAL

TO: Phil Sterling

DATE: Oct. 6, 1972

6717 Lomas Bl. N.E.

Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108

SUBJECT: _____

W. O. NO. _____

State Plane Coordinates for Test Holes in the
Cerrillos Area.

A. F. E. _____

DEPARTMENT: Minerals

LOCATION _____

☒ ENCLOSED

☐ UNDER SEPARATE COVER

☐ SEE ATTACHED LIST

☐ BASIS OF BIDS

☐ DESIGN DATA

☐ BILLS OF MATERIAL

☐ ESTIMATES

☐ CERTIFIED PRINTS

☐ CONOCO DRAWINGS

☐ WORK LIST

☐ VENDOR DRAWINGS

☐ SCOPE OF WORK

☒ OTHER INFORMATION

| NO. OF COPIES | NUMBER OR TITLE | NO. OF COPIES | NUMBER OR TITLE |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 2 | List of Coordinates | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

REMARKS:

Phil, these coordinates are based on
grid distances which are a little less than
true distance. To get the true distance, add
0.4 feet per 1000 feet to the distances derived from
the coordinates.

I was sorry to hear you were in the Hospital
when I called this week. Hope your out of the Hospital
by now and everything is OK. - Since I talked with Henry,
W. T. called and said they had some more work to do out
by Gallup.

I now plan to come out there Oct. 23rd. You might get
with Don to see which job I do first.

COPY TO:

BY:

Robert L. Oskey

CENTRAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
PONCA CITY, OKLAHOMA 74601

CERRILLOS AREA - SANTA FE CO., N.M.

LOCATION

N. M. STATE PLANE COORDINATES
CENTRAL ZONE

X (EAST)

Y (NORTH)

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------------|---------------|
| HOLE | 1 | 536, 722.82 | 1,642, 028.54 |
| " | 2 | 544, 110.53 | 1,642, 099.94 |
| " | 3 | 546, 130.10 | 1,643, 434.96 |
| " | 4 | 544, 884.52 | 1,646, 630.38 |
| " | 5 | 537, 813.17 | 1,643, 092.98 |
| " | 6 | 543, 831.92 | 1,646, 749.66 |
| " | 7 | 536, 247.10 | 1,641, 842.92 |
| " | 8 | 542, 667.04 | 1,646, 814.76 |
| " | 9 | 541, 880.55 | 1,646, 623.94 |
| " | 10 | 537, 070.47 | 1,641, 389.28 |
| " | 11 | 540, 812.59 | 1,646, 620.06 |
| " | 12 | 535, 941.71 | 1,638, 968.61 |
| " | 13 | 543, 142.77 | 1,648, 813.37 |
| " | 14 | 542, 763.56 | 1,648, 825.49 |
| " | 15 | 538, 011.82 | 1,637, 534.84 |
| " | 16 | 540, 004.41 | 1,642, 477.68 |
| " | 17 | 538, 399.52 | 1,639, 930.87 |
| " | 18 | 536, 553.76 | 1,639, 972.96 |
| S.E. Cor. | Sec. 21 | 547, 848.84 | 1,640, 150.34 |
| S.W. Cor. | Sec. 29 | 537, 248.63 | 1,634, 756.10 |
| W/4 Cor. | Sec. 29 | 537, 275.06 | 1,637, 427.25 |
| NW Cor. | Sec. 29 | 537, 280.13 | 1,639, 995.02 |

ELEVATIONS OF DRILLED HOLES IN THE
CERRILLOS AREA to JULY 1972

| HOLE No. | ELEVATION OF GROUND AT HOLE |
|----------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | 6290.74 |
| 2 | 6267.29 |
| 3 | 6241.15 |
| 4 | 6137.12 |
| 5 | 6223.03 |
| 6 | 6099.67 |
| 7 | 6296.07 |
| 8 | 6108.03 |
| 9 | 6134.40 |
| 10 | 6342.42 |
| 11 | 6151.13 |
| 12 | 6519.36 |
| 13 | 6070.18 |
| 14 | 6067.39 |
| 15 | 6363.35 |
| 16 | 6209.73 |
| 17 | 6352.49 |
| 18 | 6430.20 |

Robert T. Sekey

CERRILLOS AREA

| STATION | ELEV | STATE PLANE | COORD |
|------------------|----------|-------------|--------------|
| | | X (E-W) | Y (N-S) |
| 19 | 6373.94 | 537,473.52 | 1,636,871.85 |
| 23 Loc. | 6254.92 | 537,257.17 | 1,642,513.61 |
| 24 | 6316.38 | 536,374.65 | 1,641,357.93 |
| 25 | 6302.20 | 537,190.09 | 1,642,038.53 |
| 26 | 6353.98 | 536,965.40 | 1,641,415.05 |
| 27 | 6273.47 | 536,630.20 | 1,642,113.13 |
| RDH 5G | 6244.51 | 536,249.10 | 1,642,466.72 |
| RDH 6G | 6219.00 | 535,915.95 | 1,642,775.34 |
| RDH 7G | 6261.54 | 538,265.81 | 1,644,062.59 |
| 4C | 6199.96 | 532,073.75 | 1,642,264.23 |
| C.P. "D" | 6,477.23 | 536,676.44 | 1,641,265.21 |
| C.P. "E" (snake) | 6,244.66 | 533,942.72 | 1,643,342.77 |

Interoffice Communication

To R. E. ANDERSON, the FLORENCE STAFF, and JOE PADEN

From DICK KNAPP

Date DECEMBER 2, 1971

Subject CONVENTIONS USED IN COMPUTER LOGGING - AS SET UP AND USED SINCE 9/28/71.

This memorandum is an updated version of that of September 14, which attempted to establish some conventions in computer logging. A meeting on September 28, 1971, with Joe Paden and Dale Cooper subsequently altered several of these conventions. The conventions that have been used since, and are being used are indicated in this memorandum. Following is a description of conventions of logging on our computer log form column by column. The description is very lengthy, but needed for mutual agreement as to what our computer forms mean.

General: There are a few general conventions used on this log form. The major one is the "continuance" convention. All numbers are placed at the top of a footage interval they apply to. These numbers may be continued through that interval by means of straight, arrowed, or squiggly lines. A blank effectively means "none" or "zero".

All capital letters are being used on the computer logs, since the punch only uses capital letters.

Many conventions are noted on the back of our present logging forms. These are for the most part good, but are incomplete. Changes from these conventions are noted in the following column by column analysis. The back of our next batch of logging forms will be changed to be representative of our present conventions.

Columns 1 - 4, "Run and Recovery": For computer use, the five foot interval only will be considered for the run and recovery. The run, therefore, will always be five feet, entered in column 1, excepting the first and last "off" intervals of a hole (ie. 1200 - 1202 T.D.). The recovery will be that core which is recovered in the five foot interval and will be entered as feet in column 3 and as tenths of a foot in column 4.

On the example sheet enclosed as an illustration, line b, between 1705 and 1710 feet reads "5 foot run, 5 foot recovery". Line d reads "5 foot run, 4.5 foot recovery". Line f reads "5 foot run, 2 foot recovery."

Columns 5 - 8, "Depth Run, Bottom": These columns will be used to record depths as follows: the 5 column is used for thousands; the 6 column for hundreds; the 7 for tens; and the 8 for ones. The line drawn underneath this footage is representative of that particular depth. We are using $2\frac{1}{2}$ foot intervals for logging purposes. The columns are used thusly:

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1705 absolute elevation | 1 | 7 | 0 | 5 | a |
| 1707.5 absolute elevation | | | | | b |
| 1710 absolute elevation | 1 | 7 | 1 | 0 | c |

the 5' interval from 1705-1710'.

December 2, 1971

CONVENTIONS USED IN COMPUTER LOGGING, con't.

Columns 5 - 8; con't.: This concept is basic to the rest of the logging and is important to understand. If a number is recorded on the same line "b" in the illustration above, it refers to the interval from 1705 to 1707.5'.

Columns 9 - 10, "Rock": These columns are not now used, but are to be used if formational rock names are to be used.

Columns 11 - 14, "Lithology": A list of standard rock type abbreviations has been made up for this use. For computer use, rock type abbreviations will begin in column 11. Arrowed, squiggly, or straight lines will continue a rock type in the lithology column. Note that mixed zones will be denoted by the symbol "MIX", and the rocks which are mixed will be indicated in the remarks columns. The example sheet, figure 1 would read:

1702.5 - 1716' - Quartz Monzonite Porphyry
(1702.5 - 1715', for computer use)
1716 - 1729' - Granodiorite Porphyry
(1715 - 1730', for computer use)
1729 - 1737.5' - Mixed (1730 - 1737.5', for computer use)
1737.5 - 1748' - Quartz Monzonite Porphyry
(1737.5 - 1747.5 for computer use)
1748 - 1749' - Andesite (1747.5 - 1750', for computer use)
1749 - 1765' - Quartz Monzonite Porphyry
(1750 - 1765', for computer use)

Columns 17 - 18, "Fracture": Column 17 is used for recording intensity of fracturing as noted on the back of the computer sheet. Column 18 is used for angle of dip as noted on the back of the sheet. A zero is used in column 18 for fractures which are unoriented, or for rock that is intensely weathered or decomposed. A "5" is used for gouge material which is not necessarily a breccia.

Column 19, "Fault": This column refers to the predominant angle of dip of faults in this interval.

Columns 20 - 21, "Color": Have been used sparingly and without convention - not to be used with computer at this time.

Columns 22 - 40, "Alteration Minerals" and "Oxide Zone": These columns are used as designated on the back of the sheet, and no change is needed, except that ϕ_1 under "Alteration Minerals" is used for hypogene hematite. A particular intensity of alteration (ie., a number such as "2") continues in a particular column as long as an arrowed, straight, or squiggly line continues it. A blank space is to be interpreted as no alteration or mineralization of that particular type.

Continues as the number immediately above.

Blanks effectively mean "none" or "zero".

December 2, 1971

CONVENTIONS USED IN COMPUTER LOGGING, con't.

Columns 22 - 40, con't.: The definition for the intensities, 1, 2, and 3 is given on the back of the sheet. There is a slight alteration in that "2" refers to "moderate" rather than "abundant".

Column 41, "Mineral": Has not been used.

Column 42, "Metallurgical Zone": The convention for the use of these columns is given on the back of the form and has not been changed.

Columns 43 - 51, "Sulfide Zone": The convention for the use of these columns is given on the back of the sheet. In addition, 0₁ is used for covellite. It should be noted that this is a four number system (1, 2, 3, and 4) versus the three number system of the "Alteration Minerals" and "Oxide Zone".

Columns 52 - 72, "Assays": Assay values given refer to a particular five foot interval (or more) as indicated by the line which the value is recorded on with respect to the "Depth" column. Assays will always be recorded within the first 2.5 foot interval of the interval they represent, and if these assays reflect an interval of greater than 5 feet, they will be continued with an arrowed, straight, or squiggly line.

In filling out the Assay Values part of the computerized drill hole logs, the following conventions should be used:

1. Copper and copper oxide is recorded to hundreths, ie. 1.31% =

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | 1 |
|---|---|---|

.
2. Molybdenum metal is recorded to ten thousands, ie. 0.0296% =

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | 9 | 6 |
|---|---|---|

.
If a value greater than 0.0999% occurs, then 0.0999 is recorded and the surplus is distributed to the intervals above and below, thus, if you have the values 100, 1099, and 30, they will look thus when recorded ...

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|

,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|

,

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 | 0 |
|---|---|

.
3. Silver and gold will be reported in thousandths of ounces/ton, so 0.12 oz./ton Ag and 0.003 oz./ton gold are: Ag

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 0 |
|---|---|---|

Au

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | 3 |
|--|--|---|

Trace is recorded as 0.01 for Ag and 0.001 for Au. Nil or negligible equals 0.

Depth Run
Bottom

Assays
Cu Mo

| |
|------|
| 1705 |
| |
| 1710 |
| |
| 1715 |
| |
| 1720 |
| |
| 1725 |
| |
| 1730 |

| |
|-----|
| |
| 131 |
| |
| 80 |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| 32 |
| |

| |
|-----|
| |
| 115 |
| |
| 19 |
| |
| 16 |
| |
| 97 |
| |
| 234 |
| |

The interval 1705 - 1710' runs
1.31% Cu and 0.0115% Mo.

The interval 1710 - 1725' runs
0.80% Cu.

December 2, 1971

CONVENTIONS USED IN COMPUTER LOGGING, con't.

Columns 52 - 72, con't.: The figure above may help clarify the recording of assay values. Also figure 1, the enclosed logging sheet is filled out in the same way. On this sheet, it should be noted that composite assays are continued by drawing a line under all of them and continuing them then with an arrowed or squiggly line.

Columns 73 - 80 plus 1 - 55, "Remarks": Remarks in these columns should be recorded as such. All capital letters should be used on remarks.

Dick Knapp

Dick Knapp
Geologist

CRK/sas

ABBREVIATIONS

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--|---|---|---|
| Rec | - Recovered | | | |
| Lith | - Lithology | | | |
| Tex | - Texture | | | |
| Int | - Intensity (1=0-5/ft; 2=6-10/ft; 3=11-15/ft; 4=16-20/ft; 5=Bx) | | | |
| Dip | - 1=10° from Horizontal; 2=20°, 3=30°, etc. | | | |
| Frac | - Fracture | | | |
| Flt | - Fault (Dip of Fault, see "Dip") | | | |
| Or | - Potassium Feldspar (1=present but scarce; 2=abundant; 3=intense) | | | |
| Bio | - Biotite | " | " | " |
| Qtz | - Quartz | " | " | " |
| Ser | - Sericite | " | " | " |
| Cly | - Clay | " | " | " |
| Chl | - Chlorite | " | " | " |
| Epi | - Epidote | " | " | " |
| Car | - Carbonate | " | " | " |
| Gyp | - Gypsum | " | " | " |
| Anh | - Anhydrite | " | " | " |
| Mag | - Magnetite | " | " | " |
| Lim | - Limonite | " | " | " |
| Hem | - Hematite | " | " | " |
| CuOx ₁ | - Readily Leachable Copper Oxide | " | " | " |
| CuOx ₂ | - Copper Oxide in clays and feldspar sites | " | " | " |
| Min | - Mineral | | | |
| Met. Zone | - Metallurgical Zone (1=0-1/2%; 2=1/2-1%; 3=1-2%; 4=>2%) | " | " | " |
| Py | - Pyrite | " | " | " |
| Cp | - Chalcopyrite | " | " | " |
| Cc | - Chalcocite | " | " | " |
| Bn | - Bornite | " | " | " |
| Mo | - Molybdenite | " | " | " |

ASSAYS

| | |
|----------|-----------------------------|
| Total Cu | - % total copper |
| CuOx | - % present as oxide copper |
| Mo | - % molybdenum |
| Ag | - oz/ton silver |
| Au | - oz/ton gold |
| Pb | - % lead |
| Zn | - % zinc |

METALLURGICAL ZONES

| | |
|---|-------------|
| 1 | Chrysocolla |
| 2 | Mixed |
| 3 | High iron |
| 4 | Transition |
| 5 | Sulfide |

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVENTIONS

Rec ----- Recovered
Lith ----- Lithology
Tex ----- Texture
Frac ----- Fracture
Int --- Intensity (1=0-5/ft.; 2=6-10/ft.; 3=11-15/ft.; 4=>15/ft.;
5=BX or Flt. Gouge)
Dip --- 1=0-10°; 2=10-20°; 3=20-30°; etc.
Flt ----- Fault (Dip of Fault, see "Dip")

ALTERATION MINERALS: (1=present, but scarce; 2=moderate; 3=intense)

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| OR ----- Potassium Feldspar | EPI ---- Epidote |
| BIO ---- Biotite | CAR ---- Carbonate |
| QTZ ---- Quartz | GYP ---- Gypsum |
| SER ---- Sericite | ANH ---- Anhydrite |
| CLY ---- Clay | MAG ---- Magnetite |
| CHL ---- Chlorite | φ ₁ , φ ₂ , etc. --- Programmable Variables |

OXIDIZED ZONE: (1=present, but scarce; 2=moderate; 3=intense)

LIM ---- Limonite CuOx₂ -- Copper Oxide in Clays and
HEM ---- Hematite feldspar sites
CuOx₁ -- Readily Leachable Copper Oxide MIN ---- Mineral

METALLURGICAL ZONE (MET ZONE):

- 1 = Chrysocolla
- 2 = Mixed
- 3 = High Iron
- 4 = Transition
- 5 = Sulfide

SULFIDE ZONE: (1=0- $\frac{1}{2}\%$; 2= $\frac{1}{2}$ -1%; 3=1-2%; 4>=2%)

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Py ----- Pyrite | Bn ----- Bornite |
| Cp ----- Chalcopyrite | Mo ----- Molybdenite |
| Cc ----- Chalcocite | Φ ₁ , Φ ₂ , etc. --- Programmable Variables |

ASSAYS:

Total Cu --- % total Cu (where 1.10% is recorded as 110.)
CuOx ----- % present as oxide copper (where 1.10% is recorded as 110.)
Mo ----- % Molybdenum (where 0.0296% is recorded as 296.)
Ag ----- oz/ton silver (where 0.12 oz/ton Ag is recorded as 120,
"Trace" as 010, and "Nil" as zero.)
Au ----- oz/ton gold (where 0.003 oz/ton Au is recorded as 003,
"Trace" as 001, and "Nil" as zero.)
Pb ----- % lead.
Zn ----- % zinc.

GENERAL CONVENTIONS: All numbers placed at the beginning of footage interval referred to. Numbers continued over an interval with arrowed, straight, or squiggly lines.

Space → Everything is written in capital letters.

Space → Composites continued over an interval by drawing a line under the values and continuing with a straight or squiggly line over the interval referred to.

For computer use, \mathbb{Z} 's ~~as~~ (as in zero) are written with a slash through them as shown (to distinguish them from 2 's), and ϕ 's (as in ϕ io) are written with a slash through them to distinguish them from zeros.

Merr - Rough copy of Proposed
Revised Log Book

Drillhole Computer Log Procedural Explanations

Columns 1 thru 5 "Depth" - These columns are used to show the depth of the core to the nearest one tenth of a foot with an inferred decimal point between the fourth and fifth columns. This accuracy is needed when indicating assay intervals. e.g. 2 3 4 8 7 = 2348.7 feet.

Columns 6 and 7 "Recovery" - These two columns indicate the % core recovery. e.g. the interval from 2001 - 2012 had 96% recovery, then 9 6 would be recorded in columns 6 and 7; when these columns are blank 100% is inferred.

Columns 8 thru 11 "Lithology" - These columns are for an abbreviated representation of the lithologies; e. g. L A P means latite andesite porphyry. Abbreviations are: ARK-arkose, SLS-siltstone, MS-mudstone, CGL-conglomerate, SS-sandstone, HFLS-hornfels, IASS-interbedded arkose and sandstone, IASL-interbedded arkose and siltstone, IAMS-interbedded arkose and mudstone, IMSL-interbedded mudstone and siltstone, ICSS-interbedded conglomerate and sandstone, ICSL-interbedded conglomerate and siltstone, ICMS-interbedded conglomerate and mudstone, AP-andesite porphyry, LP-latite porphyry, QLP-quartz latite porphyry, DAP-dacite porphyry, DP-diorite porphyry, MO-monzonite, MOP-monzonite porphyry, TP-trachyte porphyry, LAP-latite-andesite porphyry.

Columns 12 and 13 "Contact Angle" - These are used for recording contact angles between any two rock types.

Columns 14 and 15 "Bedding Angles" - These indicate the dip of bedding plane

Column 16 "Fault Angle" - This column indicates the dip of a fault plane and is recorded in tens of degrees, e.g. 6 = 60°.

Column 17 "Fracture Intensity" - Is logged as either 1 - weak, 2 = moderate, 3 = strong.

Columns 18 and 19 "Fracture Angles" - Indicate the dip of the fracture plane

Column 20 "Brecciation Intensity" - Logged as 1 = weak, 2 = moderate, 3 = strong. These represent the extent of reorientation of the breccia clasts

Columns 21 thru 33 "Alteration Minerals" - All are logged in the same manner as Brecciation and Fracture Intensity, that is, 1 = weak, 2 = moderate, 3 = strong. All of which represent the degree of replacement or extent of abundance.

Columns 34 and 35 "Oxide Zone" - Used to indicate the abundance of Limonite and Copper Oxides, respectively; again 1 = weak, 2 = moderate, and 3 = strong is used.

Columns 36 thru 53 "Sulfides" - Columns set aside for "TOT", i.e., totals, are used to indicate volume percentage occupied by all sulfides. Columns set aside for each sulfide are used to indicate their proportion of the total sulfides present. e.g. 20 in columns 39 and 40 indicates that pyrite represents 20 percent of all the sulfides present.

Columns 54 thru 77 "Assays" - These columns are used for recording values received from the assayers. Values for Au and Ag have inferred decimal points between columns 54 and 55 and 58 and 59, respectively and are recorded in Troy oz. per ton. A percentage format is used for Cu, Pb, Zn, and Mo and when values are greater than 9.999% the number is reported with three significant numbers and the third column is used for the decimal point. e.g. 28.4% = 2 8 . 4

Columns 78 thru 80 "Sample Thickness" - These columns are used to indicate the thickness of a sample interval. An inferred decimal point is located between columns 79 and 80 making it possible to record intervals to the nearest tenth of a foot. The sample thickness is recorded at the top of the interval to be sampled.